

No. 16,166.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1904-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

## COURT OF APPEALS RAILROAD

Senate.

CHAS. H. DUELL GIVEN THE VA- NOT LIKELY TO BE ANY DEFINITE CANCY ON THE BENCH.

Patents-Both Appointments Seem Satisfactory.

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Chief justice of Court of Appeals, Seth Shepard of Texas; justice of Court of Appeals, Charles H. Duell

of New York. Attorney General Moody announced after the cabinet meeting today that President Roosevelt had decided to nominate Associate Justice Seth Shepard of the Court of Appeals of the District as chief justice of that court, to succeed Chief Justice Richard H. Alvey, who is retiring, and that Charles H. Duell of New York had been selected as associate justice to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Justice Shepard.

The nominations were sent to the Senate shortly after the President had conferred with Attorney General Moody about them. They caused surprise and interest, as the speculation had not taken in Mr. Duell's name, and had barely touched upon the probability that Justice Shepard would become chief justice.

Justice Shepard was appointed as one of the justices of the court April 15, 1893, at the same time Chief Justice Alvey was appointed. In fact, all the judges of that court were appointed at that time, and there have been no changes since then. Chief Justice Alvey's retirement is the first change in the court since these appointments eleven years ago.

Mr. Chas. H. Duell.

Charles H. Duell, nominated today by the President to be associate justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, was backed for this position by Senator Platt of New York. Senator Platt saw the President personally in regard to Mr. Duell's appointment, and the President agreed with the New York senator that Mr. Duell would make an excellent member of the District Court of Appeals.

patents, and about six years ago his son, Charles H. Duell, was also appointed commissioner of patents, and held that office three years, giving it up because he did not feel warranted in sacrificing his interests in patent law for the salary he received as commissioner. His work as commission-er of patents was approved generally, although he held the office but a short time. During the recent campaign Mr. Duell was assistant treasurer of the national committee, and rendered efficient service at the headquarters in New York city. He is a lifelong republican, and has always been

a friend of Senator Platt, who knew his father, who was also a republican. Charles Holland Duell is a native of 13 1850. He received his preliminary edueation in the schools of his native townthe collegiate department of which he was graduated in 1871. During his last years at the college he took a course in the law school and was graduated from that branch of the institution in 1872. Mr. Duell entered upon the practice of his profession in New York city immediately after being graduated from college and took an active interest in politics. Always a republican, he rapidly came to the fore politically and was elected to the New York legislature in 1878 and 1880 to represent his assembly district. As his father had done, he made a specialty of patent cases in his law practice and rapidly attained eminence as a patent

He was appointed commissioner of patheld office until 1901, when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession Mr. Duell is very well known in this city where he passed four years of his life as a government official, and where he has spent much of his time during the pendency of his cases before the patent office and the Court of Appeals. The District Court of Appeals has jurisdiction over patent cases, the body to which appeal is taken from the decisions of the commissioner, and the ap-pointment of Mr. Duell to the bench is very satisfactory to the local patent attorneys.

Opinions of Members of the Bar. The announcement that the President had

selected Associate Justice Seth Shepard for the chief justiceship and Mr. Charles H. Duell for Mr. Justice Shepard's successor as associate justice of the Court of Ap peals of the District of Columbia was telephoned to the city hall immediately after the receipt of the nominations at the Cap-

"You will have to travel a long way to find anybody who is not delighted because Mr. Justice Shepard is to be chief justice," declared Attorney John C. Heald, and a number of others within hearing acquiesced in the assertion.

Mr. Justice Shepard is extremely popular at the City Hall and in the neighborhood of the local temple of justice. It may be truthfully said that the fact that the President decided to promote him to the vacancy that will be created when Mr. Chlef Jus-tice Alvey retires meets with practically the unanimous approval of the bar. The Court of Appeals was not in session today and none of its members was at the city hall. Mr. Henry W. Hodges, the clerk of the court, however, received a large number of visitors, each of whom eagerly inquired:

Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative the next remark was usually: "That's great!" or words equally as expressive.

As regards Mr. Duell, little was said about the court house, for the reason that he is not known very well there. It was agreed, though, that it will be an excel-lent thing to have a well-grounded pat-ent lawyer a member of the Court of Ap-peals, for the reason that the court is called upon to consider and pass upon a great many cases appealed from decis-ions rendered by the commissioner of

Patent lawyers, as a rule, visit the city hall only at long intervals. Only a very few of the members of the bar on hand this afternoon were acquainted with Mr. Duell, but Mr. J. Nota McGill, formerly register of wills, who has an extensive patent law practice, was among those who ex-pressed themselves as being of the opinion that the selection of Mr. Duell for a place on the local appellate bench was an excel-lent one.

Two Nominations Sent to the Question of Government Supervision of Them.

SHEPARD CHIEF JUSTICE OPINION AT CAPITOL

ACTION THIS SESSION.

Latter Was Formerly Commissioner of May Lead to Joint Committee to Investigate the Subject-Senate Hearing Today.

> Well-posted statesmen at the Capitol said today that while there may be considerable agitation during the present session of Congress of the subject of governmental review of railway rates, there is not likely to be conclusive action between now and the 4th of March. It is quite possible, however, they said, that the discussion of the subject at this session may lead to authorization of an inquiry by a special committee of the House and the Senate committee on interstate commerce during

It was predicted with equal emphasis by these statesmen that Congress at its next session will be compelled by public pressure to deal with this question of railroad rates. These men went on to say further that the proposition to vest the interstate commerce commission with increased powers in the premises is daily meeting with less favor, and that if Congress does anything it is more likely to be along the line of creation of a semi-judiciual body to review and ar-

The Court Idea Not New.

Senator Elkins has not yet introduced his bill for the creation of a court, and it !s not known when he will have it ready. Senator Elkins' plan is not new, as the files of the Senate contain a bill introduced January 31, 1893, embodying the Elkins idea. As the present agitation has its hotbed in Wisconsin, so did this bill come from that wisconsin, so did this bill come from that state. It was offered by Senator Sawyer, and the interpolation of the two words, "by request," shows that Senator Sawyer was not then ready to stand sponsor for the

measure.

The bill contains eighteen sections. It of course must be comprehensive to deal with all the features of such a broad question, and it is pointed out that it would be physically impossible to consider such a bill at the short session of Congress and to secure intelligent and wise action upon it.

Senate Committee Hearing.

The Quarles-Cooper bill permitting the interstate commerce commission to fix rail-Mr. Duell is the son of R. Holland Duell, road rates was the subject of a hearing held who was one of the first commissioners of | today by the Senate committee on interstate commerce, at which Edward B. Bacon of Milwaukee, chairman of the executive committee on the interstate commerce law convention, held last summer in St. Louis, the principal speaker. Mr. Bacon said that in view of the fact that he had appeared before the House committee and the additional fact that the subject had been under consideration for several years, he did not consider a further statement necessary. At the request of the committee he explained questions gave his opinion as to the operations of the provisions of the bill if it should become a law.

In response to an interrogation from Sen-ator Tillman, Br. Bacon said he was confident that the bill represents the wishes of the business interests in providing for suspending the finding of the commission in cases of an appeal.

Questioned by Mr. Tillman.

"Then," said Mr. Tillman, "you don't agree with the President, who recommends that a rate fixed by the commission shall go into immediate effect?"

In reply the witness said the President had not gone into detail in his message, but Mr. Tillman replied that if he understood the English language he was certain that his construction of the message is

Replying to questions by Senator Cullom he said that the shippers would prefer the suspension of rates for sixty days pending an appeal, with a time limit on appeals to giving unlimited time and allowing the tates to go into immediate effect. He said in response to Senator Elkins that in case it should be ultimately decided that the rate fixed by the commission was too low the railroads would have no recourse on ac-count of the loss sustained, but he agreed with Senator Tillman that such a condition could be worse on the railroads than a rate that is to high would be on the shippers. H. R. Fuller, representing the railroad la bor organizations, made an argument against the bill relieving narrow gauge railroads from some of the requirements of the safety appliance law.

WORK ON DISTRICT BILL.

Hearings May Be Ended This Afternoon or Tomorrow.

Hearings on the District of Columbia appropriation bill before the House subcommittee will probably be ended late this afternoon or tomorrow. The bill, however, will not be reported until after the holidays, when it will be taken up as soon as possible. Commissioner Macfarland said today that the board of Commissioners were much pleased and encouraged by the attitude of the appropriations subcommittee and hoped and believed that when the bill was report-ed to the House it would be satisfactory to the most ardent friends of the District.

CONVENTION HALL.

The Question of Use as Theater Under Discussion.

It is uncertain whether the dove of peace has rested upon the District building, which has been the center of the controversy over the proposed Belasco production at Convention Hall or not, although indications point to a possible settlement of the controversy. The Commissioners were considering the application for a license for the performance of Mrs. Carter's "Andrea" when Mr. Darnellle, the District assessor, as has been stated in The Star, suddenly issued a license for the performance, which stated in spe-cific terms that the hall might be used for

theatrical purposes.

The Commissioners, upon inquiring as to why Mr. Darneille had taken up and set-tled a question to which they were giving consideration, were informed that the issue commissioners had no jurisdiction. Today a conference was held between Engineer Commissioner Biddle and William

G. Smythe, representing David Belasco, in which Mr. Smythe told Col. Biddle he felt certain that the alterations in the hall pro-posed by Mr. Belasco and necessary for the production will be entirely satisfactory to

He was not able to state in detail the Commission to Meet Tuesday Next.

PARIS, December 16.—The meeting of the international commission to inquire into the North sea incident has definitely

He was not able to state in detail the changes contemplated, but he said that Mr. Belasco and his force of employes have carefully studied the electrical, building and other regulations of the District, and these regulations will be fully complied with by Mr. Belasco.

Mr. Smythe further stated that tomorrow



AN OFFICIAL SMOKE NUISANCE.

with representatives of the District fire dethe building inspector they will visit Convention Hall and explain exactly the changes to be made. He said that if any changes or precautions in addition to those already planned are deemed necessary by the authorities they will be made.

This whole affair has given rise to a great deal of comment in the city for the two phases which it has presented, one the question of authority between the assessor and the Commissioners, and the other the question of the safety of the public in theaters and places of amusement. the building inspector they will visit Con-

iters and places of amusement.
It is believed that whether a license has been issued or not the Commissioners will see that the regulations to which every theater in the city is compelled to comply with will be enforced at Convention Hall. Within the year the local theaters have each been put to thousands of dollars of authorities for the supposed purpose of pub-

ic safety. It was pointed out that either these requirements were frivolous or unnecessary or they should be enforced at Convention Hall when that structure is turned into a theater for however short or long a time.

PAY CLERK BALLARD.

Bill to Waive Age Limit and Admit Him to Naval Pay Corps.

Authorization to waive the age limit for admission to the pay corps of the United States in the case of Pay Clerk Walter Delafield Ballard, U. S. N., is contained in a bill introduced in the House yesterday by Representative Knowland of California. in consideration of the efficient and meritorious service as pay clerk in the navy during thirteen years, and because Ballard, on November 16, 1900, the morning after the United States steamship Yosemite, ruined by a typhoon, helpless and rapidly filling, had to be abandoned at sea, at most imminent peril to himself, did recover her entire treasure, thus saving to the government some \$80,000 silver (Mexican) and \$1,400 gold." The bill was referred to the committee on

naval affairs.

KELLAR AND CUNNINGHAM. Papers in Regard to Their Dismissal Asked For.

The recent dismissal from the postal service of several letter carriers on the ground of "pernicious political activity" has evidently aroused Representative Hearst of New York. Yesterday he introduced a resolution providing that, as the President in his annual message spoke of the improper political activity of letter carriers, and as James C. Keller and Frank Cunningham, letter carriers, have been dismissed since then, the President be requested to forward to the House all reports, documents and orders relating to the discharge of Keller and Cunningham. The resolution was referred to the committee on reform in the civil service.

THE NEW YORK SENATORSHIP. Senator Platt's Views on Yesterday's Conference.

Senator Platt of New York was very much interested today in the account in this morning's New York papers of a four hours' conference between Governor Odell and his lieutenants in New York yesterday, at which it was said that the Odell faction had practically decided that ex-Gov. Frank S. Black should succeed Senator Depew in the United States Senate. Senator Platt was not inclined today to view the results of that conference as in any way decisive. He said that it was merely a meeting between Governor Odell and his immediate followers, and does not forecast the action of the legislature. Senator Platt added that Senator Depew was still in the senatorial race and that his prospects were in no way diminished by

Proposed Street Extension.

A bill appropriating \$20,000 for the extension of Massachusetts and Boundary avenues so as to make boulevard ap proaches to the naval observatory, the cathedral, the American University and the Washington civil war defenses was introduced in the House today by Representa-tive Pearre of Maryland. The measure was referred to the District of Columbia committee for report.

Reports No Change in Policy.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BALTIMORE, Md., December 16 .- Vice President F. S. Landstreet of the Western Maryland railroad, a Gould property, and who is now in New York, authorized the following statement anent the publication in New York papers today that the Gould-

Arraignment of Mrs. Chadwick Delayed at Cleveland.

AREFIVE INDICTMENTS

IN ILL-HUMOR OVER BREAKFAST AND CHANGES RESTAURANT.

Declines to See Any one, but Finally Admits Attorney and Associated Press Representatives.

It is expected at Cleveland that Mrs. Chadwick's formal arraignbe made next Monday morning. She granted a visit by the Associated Press representative, but de-The bill says this action should be taken clined to make any further statement to the public.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 16 .- Mrs. Chadwick has settled down to the routine of jail life, and this morning expressed herself as well satisfied with her surroundings. She spent a comfortable night and immediately after taking her breakfast sent for Sheriff Barry and told him that she did not care to receive any visitors during the day as she was about to prepare a statement, and did not wish to be disturbed

until it was finished.

When asked what the nature of the statement would be, Mrs. Chadwick declined to reply, but said that she would not make it public until after it had been submitted to her atttorneys.

If she does this the statement has an excellent chance of dying before it reaches the outside world, for Attorney J. P. Dawley who is now in charge of her case, has the reputation of being able to compel his clients to refrain from discounting their cases. cussing their cases before they are brought Receiver Loeser declared this morning

that he had made no arrangements to have Mrs. Chadwick brought before the bank-ruptcy court, and that there was small chance that she would be there today. He would, he said, determine later in the day at just what time he would make applica-tion to have her summoned.

Hearing Possibly Monday,

It was expected that today a definite time for the formal arraignment of Mrs. Chadwick would be fixed, but the matter is delayed because of the absence from the city of District Attorney Sullivan. He will return tonight and will take up the matter with the court. From present indications it is very probable that the arraignment will be set for Monday morning.

In this event it will be early in the day, to enable the court to go to Toledo on the court to go to Tol

1:30 train, where an important session is to There are five indictments against Mr

Chadwick in the federal court, and if her counsel waives the reading of these the arraignment will take but a few minutes. Should her counsel insist on the reading the session would last se eral hours. During the latter part of the morning Mrs. Chadwick showed considerable ill humor. She announced that her breakfast did not suit her, and declared that hereafter she would order her meals from a restaurant which supplies an entire and more or less comprehensive repast for 25 cents.

Objected to Seeing Anybody.

Two local attorneys called on Sheriff Barry in the morning, and said that they desired to see the prisoner. The sheriff went to her cell to ask her if she cared to meet them, and she greeted him in anything but a pleasant manner.

"No. No, I tell you, no?" she said. "I don't want to see anybody."

Sheriff Barry, who is himself the soul of good nature, returned to his office to tell the two lawyers that she would not see them.

them.

"She is pretty cross this morning." he remarked, "but I don't think that she feels very well. She certainly does not look as if she did."

A few minutes after declining to receive the local attorneys Mr. Chadwick agreed to see an attorney named Fay, who came from Elyria. Mr. Fay held a consultation with her that lasted for half an hour, but declined to say when he left what business he had to transact with her.

Saw Attorney on Private Business. PARIS, December 16.—The meeting of the District, and the international commission to inquire into the North sea incident has definitely been fixed for 11 o'clock next Tuesday morning at the foreign office.

And other regulations of the District, and that these regulations will be fully complied with by Mr. Belasco.

"It was just private business," he said, agreement as to traffic matters had been that these regulations will be fully complied with by Mr. Belasco.

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"In wew form papers of the committing that these regulations will be fully complied with by Mr. Belasco.

"In wew form papers of the committing to do with her case."

Concerning a dispatch from Cleveland stating that Thomas D. Chamiler, an attorney of this city, was named as co-defend
Two Johns, Albert Howard.

The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed today:

"In was just private business," he said, that these regulations will be fully complied today:

"In was just private business," he said, agreement as to traffic matters had been that these regulations of the Cassatt fight was at an end, and that an end, and that an end, and that an end, and the articles were appointed today:

"In was just private business," he said, that these regulations of the committee and that these regulations of the committee and that these regulations of the committee and the commi

ant in foreclosure proceedings instituted by a statement today said:
"In Ohio it seems to be necessary in fore-

"In Ohio it seems to be necessary in fore-closure proceedings to notify lien creditors and make them party defendants. The mortgage referred to in the Cleveland tele-gram was security for a personal loan, which was paid off long ago and a satis-faction piece was sent at that time to Mrs. Chadwick, who probably neglected to place the same on record." Associated Press Man Admitted.

Just after Mr. Fay had left the jail, and about noon, the Associated Press representative was admitted to the matron's quarters, where Mrs. Chadwick is. She was sitting upon a couch with a silken robe thrown across her lap, and was resting her spair and anger. The prisoner did not present the trim appearance she has heretofore. Her features showed the traces of anxiety and the nervous tension she has been under, while her was tracked with spirit as she saw her visitor approach.

"Who gave you permission to come here?" she demanded before a question had been asked. She was angered over something, and refused to discuss any topic whatever.

Nothing Further Today.

She was told that the promised statement she was to make was anxiously awaited by ment to answer to indictments will the people of Cleveland, as well as all other parts of the country, and the public interest in the case was again pressed upon her. but she maintained the spirit of resentment against everybody, and especially the newspapers, for printing the interview that President Beckwith had with her yester-

lay. Finally Mrs. Chadwick said: "I have made my last statement; I will have nothing further to say," and she closed the interview. During the conversation her nurse Freda sat beside her, stroking the prisoner's hands and trying to soothe the enraged

Denies Owing Pittsburg Banks. PITTSBURG, Pa., December 16.-In a telegram to the Pittsburg Dispatch Mrs. Cassle L. Chadwick denies that she is in debt to any Pittsburg bank. The telegram

"Kindly deny report that I owe money any Pittsburg banks. I don't owe them (Signed) "MRS. C. L. CHADWICK."

CALVIN B. THIRSTON DEAD.

Well-Known Western Maryland Politician-Pneumonia Cause of Death. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., December 16 .- Calvin B. Thirston, a republican politician of western Maryland, died at his home here shortly before noon today, aged fifty-three years. His death was due to pneumonia, which developed while he was in Washington about ten days ago.

Mr. Thirston had been in the employ of the government in various capacities for about twenty years. He was an overseer during the construction of the Congressional Library, a clerk in the Senate a number of years, and afterward a building inspector in the District of Columbia. His wife and five children survive him. One of the lat-ter is William Thirston, formerly a page in the House of Representatives, Washington.

C. B. Thirston was a per diem inspector in the District service for about two years at intervals. He was appointed first in July, 1901.

George Horton to Be Consul at Athens. In addition to the local nominations, the President sent to the Senate today the nominations of George Horton, Illinois, to be consul at Athens, Greece, and a large number of retired army officers who were ad-

vanced one rank by the last army appro-

priation bill.

George Horton is a well-known author, having written a number of works of fiction and a book on modern Athens. He is a native of New York, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and was appointed consul at Athens by President Cleveland. Later he was literary editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, and editor of the literary supplement of the Chicago American.

Asks for Enforcement of Decree. Julia Krauss, through Attorney L. J.

Mather, today petitioned the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enforce in this jurisdiction a decree against her former this jurisdiction a decree against her former husband, Otto Krauss, awarding her alimony at the rate of \$50 a month.

The petitioner says she was divorced from Otto Krauss, the provision being that the respondent should not remarry. Mrs. Krauss asserts that Mr. Krauss has remarried, is now living in this city with his second wife, and that the petitioner's alimony has not been paid her since her alowance of \$50 for the month of July last, was made.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

Meeting of Central Figures | Testimony of State Chairman in Stocks Controversy

IN BOSTON HOTEL TODAY CANDIDATES MARKED

LAWSON WAITS UNTIL GREENE THE CHURCH FIGHTS THOSE NOT FINISHES BREAKFAST.

a Long Private Conference-No Demonstrations.

BOSTON, December 16.-Thomas W.

Lawson, the Boston speculator whose active campaign in the advertising columns of the newspapers against Amalgamated Copper shares has attracted much attention, called at the Hotel Touraine here this forenoon to meet Col. William C. Greene of New York. Col. Greene was at breakfast when Mr. Lawson arrived and the conference was delayed until the New Yorker had finished his morning meal. Col. Greene, who is the leading promoter of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the stock of which declined heavily in the recent bear raid in the stock market, came to this city to reach an understanding with Mr. Lawson, who was charged by th colonel with attacking him unjustly. colonel with attacking him unjustly.

Lengthy statements appeared in the newspapers of New York, Boston and elsewhere early in the week signed by Messrs. Lawson and Greene in which attacks were made upon each other. The New Yorker then announced that he would come to Boston immediately and demand satisfaction, but his visit was deferred until today.

The Boston trader had a friend with him when he reached the hotel. When informed that Col. Greene was in the dining room Mr. Lawson sent in his card. The room Mr. Lawson sent in his card. The colonel continued his meal and sent word

to Mr. Lawson that he would see him as soon as he had finished eating.

The Boston man waited in the lobby surrounded by a large number of people, including more than a dozen newspaper men.

To the reporters Mr. Lawson said he had heard Col. Greene was in the city and he to the reporters Mr. Lawson said he had heard Col. Greene was in the city and he concluded to make an early call on him.

Col. Greene came out of the dining room at 9:45 and walked up the corridor with a friend on either side. When the New York man appeared Mr. Lawson advanced down the corridor to meet him.

Grasped Each Other's Hand.

"How do you do, Mr. Lawson?" exclaimed Col. Greene with a smile as he extended his hand to greet his financial adversary. Mr. Lawson did not smile, but had a serious expression. He had no hesitation, however, in grasping the colonel's hand, and to the onlookers the meeting appeared like

that of friends. Col. Greene immediately asked Mr. Lawson to go up to his room. Mr. Lawson said he would be glad to do so and the two entered the elevator with the two friends of Col. Greene and the man who was with the Boston broker. They went up to the room and shut the door, excluding the newspaper men.

The newspaper men shortly after 10 o'clock sent a note addressed to Mr. Lawson to Col. Greene's room, asking if it could not be arranged to have representatives of the press present at the confer-

tives of the press present at the confer-In five minutes a written reply was received from the Boston man, who said he was quite willing to have the reporters in the room, but that Col. Greene would not permit it. Inasmuch as he was in Col. Greene's apartments, Mr. Lawson added, he would decline to receive any more notes on the subject. He requested the news-paper men to comply with the request. The crowd which had been in the corridor thinned out while the conference was in

progress. Police Inspectors on Hand.

While the conference was still in session Chief Inspector Wm. Watts of the Boston police department and Inspector Andrew Houghton entered the hotel just before 11 o'clock and looked over the register. Chief Watts held a brief conference with the manager of the hotel. When approached by the newspaper men the chief said he had heard of the meeting between Messrs. Greene and Lawson, and had come to see that no disturbance was caused by cranks who might be among the spectators. He and the inspector remained in the hotel of-

At noon a small crowd assembled in the hotel lobby, but there was no excitement of any sort.

Police Captain Cain, in charge of the division in which the hotel is located, arrived at the hotel shortly after noon. Captain Cain said he "looked in" partly through curiosity. He talked to the other officers for some time. The conference in Colonel Greene's room contined, and at

to its nature. Later Chief Watts made a brief inspec-tion of the lower part of the hotel and held a further conference with the manager. It was decided that the hotel people had sent for the police. The statement was made that the chief inspector and assistant called to see that order was maintained. They had not expected, however, that their services would be needed. The officers were still in the hotel at noon.

12:15 no one had made an announcement as

Lawson Not Offended by Long Wait. During his conversation with the newspaper men, before the meeting with Colonel Greene, Mr. Lawson said he did not receive word from Colonel Greene that the latter was in Boston. He heard of the colonel's arrival about daylight, and decided to call at the hotel just before 9 o'clock, but his presence was not noticed by the few people. presence was not noticed by the few people in the lobby.

When he sent his card to the New When he sent his card to the New Yorker, the latter in his message politely informed Mr. Lawson that he did not receive callers until after breakfast. The Boston broker said that although Colonel Greene kept him waiting nearly an hour he was not offended.

The conferees were in session at 10:30. When several reporters went up to the door of the room they found an employe of the hotel on guard. He had received orders, he said, to take in no cards or admit any person. The orders came from Colonel Greene, who had also arranged with the hotel people to shut off all telephone calls to his room.

A Caller Admitted.

Charles Hayden, a member of a firm of Boston brokers who transact business for Col. Greene, arrived at the hotel, and was admitted to the colonel's room. One of Mr. Hayden's partners, Gale F. Stone, is a director of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. Shortly after Mr. Hayden's ar-rival the conferees sent out for lunch.

THE SWAYNE IMPEACHMENT. Members of the Special Committee to

Take Up the Matter Separately. The select committee of seven appointed to draw up articles of impeachment against ludge Charles Swayne of the northern district of Florida met informally this morning and decided that the matter should be taken up separately by the individual members of the committee during the holi-days, and the articles of impeachment drawn up when Congress reconvenes. The

## LAWSON SEES GREENE MORMON IN POLITICS

few dollars.

Jackson of Idaho.

2+2=4.

to reach the homes The Star

reaches. At one cent postage

the mailing alone would cost

\$350, with twice as much more for printing, envelopes and addressing, or over \$1,000 to say what The Star will print for a

It would take 35,000 circulars

IN SYMPATHY WITH IT.

Both Repair to Latter's Room and Hold Mrs. Annie Elliott Repeats the Oaths and Penalties Subscribed to in the Ceremonies.

> Before the Senate committee investigating the protests against seating Senator Smoot of Utah Mrs. Annie Elliott today repeated the oaths of vengeance and various penalties subscribed to in the Temple ceremonies. She said that every Mormon who has taken the endowments has worn the garments which have been previously described. Charles H. Jackson, chairman of the democratic state committee of Idaho, declared that the Mormon Church interfered in Idaho politics

and practically controlled legislation. The first witness in the Sentaor Smoot-inquiry today was Mrs. Annie Elliott of Price, Jtah. She is an elderly lady, who went from Denmark to Utah in 1872, and left the Mormon church in 1896. She was asked concerning the obligations taken in the emple and was requested to repeat as much of the ceremonies as she could re-

In a voice shaken with suppressed emo-

tion Mrs. Elliott said that the obligations

were so indelicate that she could not bear to repeat them. Chairman Burrows told her to take her own time and not to be embarrassed. The witness said the first admonition to those who participated was that if they did not want to go any further and take the

oaths they should turn back and go out. Oaths and Penalties. By slow degrees Mrs. Elliott repeated the oaths of vengeance and the various penalties ascribed for revealing any part of the ceremonies. During her testimony concernng the penalties of mutilation of the body the witness trembled continuously and ap-

the witness trembled continuously and appeared to proceed with difficulty. After saying that each person taking the endowments agrees to have his or her throat cut, Mrs. Elliott said it would be impossible for her to go any further.

"At that time I considered it all so serious that I thought I would put it away and not mention it any more," she said when requested to proceed. Pressed by Chairman Burrows, the witness told of the other penalties and obligations, which have other penalties and obligations, which have been described by other witnesses. At the request of Mr. Tayler Mrs. Elliott described the garments worn by Mormons who have taken the endowments. Senator Overman asked if every Mormon in good

standing is compelled to wear the gar-ments, and the witness said that all such Mormons wear the garments as underclothing. Looking at Senator Smoot, Senator Overman asked the witness if she were sure every Mormon in good standing in the com-mittee room had the garments on.

"Yes, sir, they have." The reply provoked laughter, and the witness repeated: I know they all have them on." On cross-examination Attorney Worthington endeavored to draw from the witendowment ceremonies, but she insisted that she never had except in a limited way to the pastor of the Baptist Church in her town. She declared that the attorney for the protestants had no idea what she would say when she took the stand. she would say when she took the stand. Senator Foraker asked the witness if she had ever heard of the endowment house penalties being enforced against any one. She said she had not. Mr. Tayler asked her if she were likely

to suffer by reason of giving testimony here. Mrs. Elliott said she expected that her business would suffer. Interference in Politics.

Charles H. Jackson of Boise City, Idaho. chairman of the democratic state committee, testified at length concerning the growing power of the Mormon Church and its interference in state affairs, which, he said, was made the paramount issue by democrats and independents in the last campaign in Idaho. He said that apostles of the church from Utah go into Idaho and direct the people how to vote. These church officials, said Mr. Jackson, tell their people there have been revelations that they should vote a certain ticket, and also that the Mormon Church

The witness described in detail the fight being made by the Mormon Church for the re-moval from the state constitution of Idaho of cent a pound on all sugar manufactured in 1904. It is estimated that the bounty in 1903 amounted to \$76,000, and in 1904 to \$150,000. There are four refineries in the state, and President Joseph Smith of the Mormon Church is president of three of them. The fourth factory was constructed recently, and is controlled by gentiles.

Power of the Church.

Speaking of the influence of the church on the political affairs of the state, Mr. Jackson took as an illustration the defeat of Governor Morrison for a second nomination. He declared that Governor Morrison's administration had been satisfactory to his republican constituents, but that he had run foul of the Mormon Church, and therefore was denied a second term. In this connection, Mr. Jackson said, with emphasis: "It is impossible for any man

emphasis: "It is impossible for any man or any party to stand against the Mormon Church in Idaho."

In describing the political condition of the state Mr. Jackson said six of the twenty-one counties are known as solidly Mormon and that in all of the southern tier of counties the Mormons are in control, and in that way, he said, the church practically is in charge of the legislature, political conventions and all gatherings at which the delegates are elected by the people.

Democratic Opposition. "The delegates elected by these counties are not always Mormon in religion, but they are always Mormon in political action, said Mr. Jackson. 'Ine witness gave in narrative form the history of the protests against Mormon interference which had been made by democrats in the last cam-paign. Mr. Jackson said the Mormons de-clared that not a vote would be given to the democrats. "and," said the witness, "they made groud."